The President was reported to be better yesterday than at any time since the alarming relapse of Monday. His appetite improved, and he partook of and retained an increased amount of nourishment. The pain from the swollen salivary gland was lessened, and the physicians said that the symptoms strongly favored the hope that tive Old Catholic movement, and which, the patient would pass safely through the

#### The First Case.

JOHN TYLER was the first Vice-President who succeeded to the Presidency, by the death of Gen. Harrison. At the extra seasion, May 31, 1841, Mr. HENRY A. Wise moved to appoint a committee to wait upon the President and inform him that the House of Representatives was now organized and ready to proceed to business.

Mr. JOHN McKEON, then a member of the House of Representatives from New York city, proposed to amend this resolution by striking out the word President and inserting "Vice-President now exercising the office of President of the United States."

He contended, and with an ingenious argument from his point of view, that the Vice-President did not become President by the death of Gen. HARRISON, and that only "the powers and duties of the office" devolved upon him, while the office itself was vacant. Mr. Wise answered:

" He was giad the point had been raised, because the rote on the amendment would settle the relation in which we stood to the President of the United States sent world claim the position that he was, by the Con stitution, by election, and by the act of Gop, President of

"Mr. McKson asked the year and nays on his amendment, which were refused. Mr. Incansors, moved an adjournment (which became the test), and the flouse, by reas 80, nays not counted, refused to adjourn. "The question was then taken on Mr. McKrox's resoution, and it was rejected (without a recorded vote)

and the resolution (of Mr. Wisk) was adopted." These are all the proceedings in the House

on this question, as reported in the Congressional Globe.

In the Senate, Mr. ALLEN of Ohio moved to amend the resolution by striking out the words "President of the United States," and Inserting in lieu thereof "the Vice-President, on whom, by the death of the late President, the powers and duties of the office of President have devolved." He said his "sole and simple object was to obtain an expression of the sense of the Senate on an important question in the interpretation of the Constitution, now arising for the first time."

Mr. TAPPAN of Ohio held that the Constitution did not declare in any of the contingencies of removal, death, resignation, or inability that the Vice-President, while exerrising the powers and duties of the office, became President of the United States.

Mr. WALKER of Mississippi-"It is then the office that devolves on the Vice-President. He is not the Vice-President acting as President, as in the contingency of the death of the President and Vice-President; but he ceases to be the Vice-President; he is no longer the Vice-President, and the office of

President is devolved on him." The discussion closed with some further remarks by Mr. ALLEN, and, as the Globe

"The question was then taken on the amendment (or Mr. ALLEN, and it was disagreed to-Nays, 38, year, 8,

Yeas-Allen, Bunton, Henderson, Linn, McRoberts PAPPAN, WILLIAMS, and WRIGHT-S. NAYS-ARCHER, BARROW, BATAS, BAYARD, BERRIES

BUCHANAN, CALHOUN, CHOATE, CLAY, CLAYTON, DIXON EVANS, FULTON, GRADIES, HUNTINGTON, KAN, KING MAN TOW, MERRICK, MILLER, MORRISPAD, NICHOLSON, PIRICE, PORTER, PRESTINA, PRESTON, RIVER, SEVIER, SIRNOSS, SHIPE OF INCIDENA, SOUTHARD, STURGEON, TARRESON

Congress, therefore, by overwhelming votes in both Houses and of both parties, decided plainly that the Vice-President became President absolutely, and not provisionally, nor technically, nor conditionally, in case of the death of the President. Death is one of the four conditions described In the Constitution, wherein "the powers and duties of the said office" devolve upon the Vice-President.

Such was the decision of the Twentyseventh Congress regarding this question; but the decision does not settle it.

# Bismarck and the Vatican.

It is curious that the disturbances in Rome, which indicate a wish to expel the Pope from Italy, should be contemporary with a signal concession to the Papal claims in Protestant Prussia. The nomination of Dr. KORUM to the Bishoprie of Treves is a virtual abrogation of the laws against the Catholies; and although at first sight it may seem inconsistent with Bismarck's recent professions, it is explained by the telegram announcing the change in Herr WIND-Honst's attitude.

Dr. Konum has been one of the most outspoken and uncompromising advocates of the extreme ultramontane view of the relations between the Prussian State and the Roman Cathelie Church. His preferment is not due to any retractation or modification of his avowed professions, and it would have been impossible if the Falk laws retained their original mandatory form. But it will be remembered that a bill was passed by the Prussian Legislature, at the instance of BISMARCE, which, while it left the obnoxious regulations on the statute book. gave the Government large discretion as to their execution. This was a material concession, and the Crown Prince publicly declared that a self-respecting G vernment could go no further; but it did not satisfy Herr Wishmonst, who insisted that the FALK legislation was wrong in principle and must be explicitly repealed. From that time to this there has been a growing oil ference of opinion among German Catholic regarding the wisdom of Herr Windhollst's conduct, and a strong pressure has been brought to hear upon the Vatican by those Prussian clericals who prefer a more conciliatory course. It is probable, however, that the influence of the Hanoverian statesman with LEO XIII, would have outweighed such complaints, as it has done in times past; but the drift of events in the pending electoral contest has rendered a change of policy useded it not indispensable, to his political escendancy. Heretolore most of the candidates put forward by the Ultramentane party, in the strong Catholic districts of Process, have been men pledged to follow his lead under all circumstances; but of late many constituencies have evinced an independent, not to say mulinous, disposition At length the revelt against the Hanoverlan | she's not be receivable for State trace, and, worst of all, | thunden, so that it is not product to lignous value wall

chief acquired so much momentum that he found himself constrained to forego his more extravagant pretensions, and acquiesce in the compromise proposed by Bis-MARCK. Of course, the dissensions among the German Catholies have been largely fomented by the resolute attitude of the Chancellor during the summer's campaign, and by the official announcement that he would go no further in the way of compromisethe discretionary suspension of the so-called May laws being his ultimatum.

Treves, but all the posts, large or small, in

the Catholic hierarchy of Prussia which

are at present vacant, to be filled by persons

acceptable to the Vatican. When this is

done the Culturkampf, which has been waged

for many years, which gave rise to the abor-

more than any other feature of his home

policy, has taxed the energies and re-

sources of the Chancellor, will be virtually

over. With the cessation of this struggle,

the long alliance between BISMARCK and

ciples in religious as well as civil affairs.

The breach between BISMARCK and the Lib-

On his side, Herr WINDHORST, who, in

view of the present compromise, should be

able to control, as he was in the last Parlia-

ment, about a hundred members, agrees to

cooperate with the Conservatives. So long

as this combination endures it will secure to

BISMARCK an irresistible majority in the

next Reichstag. Notwithstanding some

separatist tendencies on the part of individ-

ual members, there is no reason to believe

that the bulk of the Ultramontanes are less

favorable to a centralizing policy than the

Chancellor himself. It is quite possible,

therefore, that the next three years may

witness the realization of all those schemes

a loose federation, largely dependent for its

constituent States, into a compact, homo-

geneous, comparatively centralized na-

tionality. We may see all the German

railroads pass into the hands of the

imperial Government, a monopoly of

the manufacture and sale of tobac-

co, analogous to that of France, estab-

lished, the politico-economical council made

an integral part of the federal machinery, the

theory of State socialism outlined in the

workman's insurance bill applied on an ex-

tended scale, and the sums granted for the

military establishment considerably aug-

Whether Herr WINDHORST, however,

will consent to tie his own hands by vot-

ing for the bill which provides for biennial

budgets and quadrennial Parliaments, is a

different question. Frequent elections and

ble weapons of parliamentary warfare, and

scornfully aside, will not be thrown away

scarcely strip himself of the sole substan-

committees of the Senate. In return for his

aid, Manone was allowed to name the can-

lidates for Secretary and Sergeant-at-

Arms of the Senate, in order that he

might control the patrouage attaching

leading a liberal movement in Virginia.

MAHONE and adopted his candidates.

Mr. Camerion's words as follows:

illing to pay three per cent. at \$19,400,000,"

pound of flesh, the last drop of blood."

efforts of officeholders asserting that they

spoke for the Administration, the Republican

last Monday. The Baltimore Sun reports

" He and his party were before the people as a twocates

of the financial measure known as the Kinntensions that, passed by the last Legislature, and vetoed by the

emocratic Governor, Gen Houmpay. He claimed great solit for the Readjoaters in detecting the provisions of

he full known as the McCernoca bill, for paying the

ent by agreement with the creditors, when brought

efore the people in the legislative can ass of 1879. His stimate of the public debt of the State was based upon

e figures published some time since in the Richmond by, which fixed the som upon which the party was

When Mr. CAMERON was editor of the Pe-

tersburg Index-Appeal he put the amount

of the debt at \$50,000,000, and said that in

he coalition for Attorney-General, spoke at

Fairfax Court House. He said that he was

a Democrat, but "not that kind of a Demo-

erat that made him a Funder-that is, a

debt-payer." This is the same Mr. Blair

who, after the passage of the Reponener-

GER bill, wrote in a public letter as follows:

"Having achieved a great triamph in the State on our

on of the readjustment principles to the national debt.

about eight hundred millions of the national

debt by applying to it the RIDDLEBERGER

When MAHONE started the Readjuster

movement in 1879, to revenge himself upon

the Democracy for refusing to make him

Governor, he made an elaborate speech in

Richmond. The following extract has in-

"I would use my best endeavors to secure a vote of the

uple satisfianing a settlement of three per cent, for it-five scars, on the bose of \$32 1077 using."

He was particular even to the cents.

Well, a Readjuster Legislature was

lected, and made him a United States Sona-

which proposed to steal from the creditors

of the State one-third of the debt ac-

knowledged by MAHONE. Concerning that

chaine, we are glad to have had the opinion

of our esteemed contemporary, the Times,

on the 4th of March, 1850, after the bill had

"The time between Saturday and Monday was used to be less expandage by the leading Restitutions, and on he latter day, much to the surprise of those who, from

heir success on Seturday, had predicted the complete rinniph of the debejorars, the Republishion bill was

passed in the aid of the colored members. By the pro-visions of the measure in question, the principal of the debt is reduced to \$2000.000, and the interest to

three per cent. Further than this, it is provided

that the bonds shall be taxed, that the interest coupous

passed the Legislature:

It passed the RIPDLEBERGER bill,

scaling process.

In other words, he wanted to strike off

tial guarantees against a fate like theirs.

mented.

be now seen to be irreparable.

ing hostility of the Readjusters, there is, it is feared, some reason to doubt." The present Democratic Governor, Gen. HOLLIDAY, vetoed this repudiation bill, but he got no thanks for that act from the professed friends of the creditors. Mr. CAME-The basis of agreement between BISMARCK RON publicly proclaims that this plundering and Herr WINDHORST is understood to be as project is the vital issue of the campaign; follows: The Prussian Minister of Worship, and the Republican party sustains him, and in the exercise of the discretion now vested respectable Republican journals advocate in him, is to waive the extreme claims put his election! forward by the civil power in the FALK legislation, and to permit not only the Sec of

that the sinking fund established under the Constitution

for the ultimate payment and extinguishment of the debt

shall be abolished. In other words, the bill repudiates meanly one-half of the just and legally contracted debt of

Virginia, and makes no provision for the payment of that

portion of it which remains. The only hope of the bould

holders is that the Governor will veto the bill. That he

will be brave enough to do so, thereby incurring the last

#### Lapham and Wood Pulp.

The Republican newspapers of the Administration variety begin to display considerable uneasiness about the cases of Lap-HAM and MILLER. The precedents they set in the days of their power are recalled with a shudder. They see Democratic Senators elect standing at the door, and refused admission to their seats upon mere rumors that they were politically unsound; and they wonder what is to become of old LAPHAM and WOOD PULP. if the mildest application of the same principle shall be made to them.

the progressive element in German politics and society represented by the philoso-Yet here are distinct charges of gross phers, scientists, and the members of the corruption in the election of LAPHAM and medical and legal professions, will be finally MILLER, made by the whole press of the broken up, and the Government will hence-State, formulated and signed by a distinforth be identified with reactionary pringuished citizen, Roscoe Conkling by name, and sustained by the Grand Jury of Albany County. It is also maintained that the stateral party, which was once all powerful in ute was not followed in the holding of daily Germany, and which he has made to serve sessions, and this objection was spread on his turn until its credit was exhausted, will the records of the joint convention.

Besides, what right have the Administration men to expect other Republicans to submit to the party caucus, or to any other discipline essential to carry through LAP-HAM and WOOD PULP, when they themselves set the example of breaking down party discipline in the election of these very men

#### Sessions.

Mr. Loren B. Sessions of Chautauqua is engaged in a desperate effort to get himself renominated as the Republican candidate for Senator of the State of New York from the Thirty-second District. Mr. SESSIONS has long enjoyed an unenviable notoriety in intended to convert the German empire from his own county; and, during the recent struggle over the election of Senators in Congress, he became well known in all parts ways and means on the contributions of its of the State.

The Jamestown Standard, by far the ablest and most upright newspaper in Chautauqua, republishes from the Journal of the same place an article which that Republican organ printed about SESSIONS two years ago. "It is the wonder of outsiders," says the Journal, " how it happens that a man of such odorous notoriety as Lo Sessions should be elected to represent a rural district containing so much honesty and intelligence as the Thirty-second Senatorial District." "He has the reputation of having made a fortune out of buying and selling legislation at Albany and Washington." "What we insist upon is that we have no moral right to send a man to Albany who is liable to maraud upon the interests of anybody's constituents; and it is not to our credit to send there a sort of ticket-of-leave man who

annual votes in supply are the most formidais suspected of all men." We do not know whether Mr. SESSIONS no German pelitician who enters into an will succeed in getting himself renominated ngreement with BISMARCK, can tell when he will have need of them. The fate of the and reflected. If he should succeed in the National Liberals, who have been first one, the fact would be a disgrace to the Reruined in popular esteem and then flung publican party; and if he should succeed in the other, it would be a disgrace to the upon the Ultramontane leader, who will Thirty-second District. It is true that his career as a marauding legislator may be cut short by his conviction of the offence for which he is indicted in Albany; but that Republicans Advocating Repudiation. affords no reason why the Republicans of Chautauqua and Cattaraugus should be will The Republicans' bargain with MAHONE, ing to renominate and reflect him. made last March, gave them control of the

# West Haven.

A had haven for JENNIE CRAMER. They may have had a murder, or at least a homicide, there.

to those offices. An attempt was made to They certainly have a dull and queer Corcover up this disgraceful alliance by the oner's jury. There is as much secreey about pretence that MAHONE, the repudiator, was their proceedings as there is about the homicide. Influenced by this example, and by the

Let in the broad sunlight. It cannot harm the innocent.

Convention at Lynchburg surrendered to Astounding Discovery! The remarkable talents, endowments, The first joint discussion between Mr. and character of CHESTER A. ARTUHE! CAMERON, candidate of the coalition, and Suddenly made by Billionaires WILLIAM Mr. Daniel, candidate of the Democrats, H. VANDERBILT and JAY GOULD, on hearfor Governor, took place at Harrisonburg ing of the extremely critical condition of

President Garrield. Shrewd men, the Delaware County tanner and the Staten Island farmer, know how to adapt themselves to circumstances.

Judge Hillton, being interviewed on the same subject, talks sensibly, from his long acquaintance with Gen. ARTHUR, like the merchant, the hotel keeper, the scholar, lawyer, and independent statesman he is. Evidently, ARTHUR is a good man, and CONKLING is his friend.

# Free Baggage on the Railroad.

To the Editor of the Sun-Sir 1. Is it not in induced by the following a passence as independent of the carries no bacacar as one who does? I have the and where and where and severe as extent originate and because so general? I Havitaver been ordered in law? I have would not the courts promutate such in paginars. order to pay it he would "take the last On the same day Mr. BLAIR, candidate of Labonia, Fannin County, Texas.

The custom of allowing railroad passengers

carry a certain amount of baggage free of charge probably arose from a desire on the part of the railroads to please their patrons, and so increase their business. There is no reason why they might not arrange a schedule of charges for passengers' baggage which would prevent the carrying of any baggage free, without making any difference in the rate of the passenger's fare. If A wishes to travel to Albany, and it is convenient for him to take a trunk along, and the railroad company carries the trunk free, why should B, who does not wish to take his trunk, complain? At another me the situation may be reversed, and B may e glad to have his trunk carried without charge. The railroad, in carrying A's trunk free, in to way deprives B of any of his rights. In matters of this kind it will not do to discriminate too closely. If B, in the case supposed, ased his complaint on the ground that A got more in return for his money than B, because A had baggage and B had none, the same principle, carried a little further, might lend to a system of discrimination between fat men and lean men. Then if A weighed 150 pounds and carried 100 pounds of baggage, and B weighed 250 pounds, A might reply, "My baggage is

affset by your size, and so we are even." We are not aware that the question has ever been raised in a court of law, and we do not be lieve that a court would pronounce the system

# A Notable Engagement.

From the Lumbes World. I hear from Paris that some interest is felt in Shound's circles there but a Remoderant of from hong thereign of the In howes in the tails Historian Barron, Bart. The Duchess who he storical name of Richelica, has been a worken o years. Should the complete of M and Non-The Burbesse de Lachelleu is a stateb Emun Cath du; Bir Hickman is understood to box bloward attention

#### HEAVY SUITS AGAINST THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 16 .- Among the gross abuses practised by the Board of Public Works and their successors, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, was that of imposing exorbitant taxes for making unnecessary improvements, which taxes were assessed by incompetent or dishonest agents. The result was that the assessments upon property were in many cases so enormous that even the District Legislature and Congress were moved by the prayers of the people for redress; and act followed act for giving relief, until the courts have been called upon to unravel the tangled skein. A test suit is now pending in the nature of an application for mandamus commanding the Commissioners to pay the parties, who are residents in New York, principal and interest

amounting to \$2,000,000. To carry into effect the magnificent schemes f the Board of Public Works, the obedient Legislature of the District, on Aug. 10, 1871. passed an act which provided that when the improvements were completed the Board should state the cost and have an assessment made upon the property adjoining and especially benefited thereby, to the extent of one-third of the amount to be raised Within ten days after making the assessment, the Board was required to give a written or printed notice to each proprietor of the property benefited by any improvement of the amount assessed against the same. If the party should neglect or refuse to pay the assessment within thirty days, the Board must immediately issue "certificates of indebtedness against the property assessed," which certificates were to bear interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum; and until paid the assessment and the certificate were to be a lien upon the property assessed. If not paid within one year, the Board, upon application of the holder, was required to sell the property, or so much thereof as would be sufficient to pay the assessment

The people were not in a hurry to pay these assessments for improvements far beyond the capacity of a poor city, such as Washington was at that time; assessments, moreover, which subsequent revision showed to be, in many cases threefold too high. They induced the Assembly, therefore, to extend the time for redeeming the certificates; and by an act dated May 29, 1873, it was provided that "the amount of each certificate shall be payable in five equal annual nstallments, with interest at ten per cent. per annum until paid. In case of default of any payment of an installment the property must

The Corporation was in need of funds, and Goy. Henry D. Cooke, as the representative send of the body corporate and politic, went to New York to negotiate the sale of these certificates. In this capacity he applied to the First National Bank, with which institution he came to the following agreement:

NEW YORK, Oct. 30, 1872. DEAR Sin: Thereby agree to sell you \$500,000 assess ent certificates of the District of Columbia, at par and interest, with the option to take \$150,000 more at the the usual commission of 2% per cent. You are to have the privilege of paying for said cer-tificates either in cash or auditor's certificates of the

Board of Public Works.

This includes the \$525,000 already paid for, and or which the commission is due you. Very respectfully,

Governor and President Board of Public Works. GRORGE F. BAKER, Cashier, New York. The \$325,000 here referred to was taken on a

verbal agreement, which Cooke's letter includes as part of the \$500,000.

Another letter from Gov. Cooke to Cash-ier Baker leaves it to be inferred that these 10 per cent. Interest-bearing certificates were regarded favorably in Wall street, as he pledges himself, "in consideration of advances here-tofore made," to notify the bank when certifitofore made," to notify the bank when certificates were to be sent out, and to give that institution the preference at former rates, specified in the letter of Oct. 30. These "advances" were evidently made on the promise given that the certificates should be delivered so that the astute financiers of the Board not only raised modey on assessment certificates delivered, but on a pledge of their delivery, a fact which may account for paying 2% per cent, to the bank for negotiating loans by the bank.

It appears that the owners of the property resisted the payment of the tax certificates on the ground that the assessments were not made in conformity with the terms of the organic act, which required the Board of Public Works "to assess in such manner as shall be prescribed by law," whereas the act of Assembly failed to prescribe any mode of collection, but merely relievated the language of the organic act, that, the assessment must be made as prescribed, the financiage of the organic act, that, the assessment must be made as pre-

scribed by law, whereas the act of Assembly failed to prescribe any mode of collection, but merely reterated the language of the organic act, that 'the assessment must be made as prescribed by law.' Further objection was made that, whereas the organic act requires that the special assessments shall be collected as the other taxes are collected, viz. by the Collector of Taxes, after notices and advertisements had been made in pursuance of well-defined and prior laws or ordinances, yet the Assembly act, in direct conflict with the organic law, resorted to other methods of collection, by the issue of assessment certificates and giving to the holder thereof the exclusive right to set the machinery of collection in motion by his precedent application to the Board of Public Works, which Board was to make the sale and not the Collector of Taxes proper, and that, too, upon notices and advertisements different from those prescribed by existing laws to which the organic act referred. Usements different from those prescribed by existing laws to which the organic act referred. The property holders further urged in their appeals to the court that the assessments were grossly excessive, because the Board had exempted from the burden of the improvements property that should have been its appropriate share, and which the law did not expressly nor by implication exempt.

share, and which the law did not expressly nor by implication exempt.

The court devided these issues in favor of the property holders, and thus destroyed the remedy of the helders of tax-lien certificates. But Congress, by an act passed June 19, 1878, entitled "An act to provide for the revision and correction of special improvements," practically made valid the work of the Board, as to the mode of assessment and the issue and sale of tax-lien certificates. This act directs the Commissioners, to enforce the collection, according to existing laws, of all assessments for special improvements, prepared under an act of the ing to existing laws, of all assessments for special improvements, prepared under an act of the Legislative Assembly of August 10, 1871. Provided that upon complaint being made within thirty days of erroneous or expessive assessments were authorized to revise such assessments, and to correct the same; and where certificates of assessment had been issued, they were to issue to the holder thereof a drawback certificate for the amount of such erroneous or excessive charges, which were made receivable for special assessments, and redeemable in the manner prescriber for the redemption of certificates by the Legislative Assembly act of May 29, 1873, for extending the time for payment of special assessments.

special assessments.

This remedial set, therefore, took care of the interests of both the property holder and of the holder of the excessive tax-lien certificates. The revision relieved the former from paying the excessive tax, and indemnified the latter for

indicted of the excessive inxient certificates. The rection reduced the former from certificates are interested to the interest from the first that the first certificate is investigated to the excession of the text certificate equal to the excession of the first continues the state of the first first threat excession exces

# great importance, certainly, as the interest is 10 per centum per annum, and the time eight years. This act is referred to above, and its substance stated; but since the question of the payment of hundreds of thousands by the District Government depends upon its wording, it may be well to quote if verbatim. The portion of it in controversy is the following:

may be well to quote it verbatim. The portion of it in controversy is the following:

That the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and they are hereby, directed to enforce the collection, according to existing laws, of all assessments for special improvements prepared under an act of the Legislative Assembly of August 10, 1871, as charges upon the property benefited by the improvements in respect to which said assessments were made. Provided, that upon complaint being made to the Commissioners within thirty days from the passace of this act, of erroreous or excessive charges in respect to any of said assess ents which remain unpaid, and Commissioners are hereby authorized to revise with assessments so complained of, and to correct the same; and where certificates of assessment have been issued, they shall issue to the bolder of such certificates a drawback certificate for the amount of such erromeous or excessive charges, which excludes shall be received at any time in payment of assessments for special unprovements, and they shall be redeemed in the manner prescribed for the redesiption and purchase of certificates, as provided by an act of the Legislative Assembly of May 20, 1873.

The original tax certificates bore ten per cent.

of the Legislative Assembly of May 29, 1873.

The original tax certificates bore ten per cent, interest. This was a remedial act for the correction of errors in assessments, and, at the same time, to indemnify the holders of the original certificates against loss by the issue to them of drawback certificates in place of the originals. The natural inference would seem to be that the drawback should in all respects be like the original, except in amount, and there is nothing in the language of the act to show a contrary purpose.

show a contrary purpose.

In their answer to the pelitioner the Commissioners say, through their secretary, W. Pindall, that they, "under advice of their attorney, decline to comply with your demands," The petitioner quotes from the letter of the attorney, which presents a curious instance of a man advising another to disregard his advice:

Vising another to disregard his advice;

This matter was referred to me to prepare a form of drawbacks under the act of Jone 10, 1878, and I reported one with interest, so that the hoder of an outstanding certificate should have something before it, principal and interest. Dots seemed to me to meet the equities of such cases rather than to be a requisition of the stante. In a constitution of the full Board of Commissioners, a majority decided that the drawback should not draw interest, and as the law did not, at least in terms, required, and the consequences of an error were so grave. I acquiesced in the action of the minority, and that became the rule under both acts, not now to be departed from in any date.

Whether the acquiescence of the attorney in the de-cision of the majority of the Board was necessary to its validity is not stated.

This case will come up for hearing early in LOREN SESSIONS FOR RENOMINATION. An Interesting Question for the Republicans

of the Thirty-second District. JAMESTOWN, Aug. 18 .- The battle fought between Stalwarts and Half Breeds in Albany last spring, and into the summer, has been renewed in Chantauqua and Cattarangus Counties, now that State Senator Sessions has hoisted his veteran colors for renomination in the Thirty second Senstorial District.

Mr. Sessions is out on bail to respond to an indictment

found against him in Albany County for alleged legislative bribery and corruption. This pullback would in about any other Senaturial district in the State prove a erious obstacle to his selection and return to the Senate formed, engineered, and perfected in joint convention in these two radical, western, infected counties, politically considered, have oftentimes astonished Republicans in other sections of the Empire State. Crooked politics are something that Chautauquans, as individuals, profess to deplore in their street and private conversations, but patronize in the aggregate when nominating in convention, as we shall probably again witness on the 20th of August, inst. when this district will name a Republican candidate for Senster. The numination, when made moral Republicans may personally profess to distike, but will be certain to vote solid, however unfit, not to encourage shysters in public office, but to support the sacred cause, as they term their faction fight. What interest western Republicans can have in placing before western voters had candidates, when they might present good ones, is something those only who have done this thing so often can possibly understand. Jamestown has a new, independent, social journal in the Sunday Leuter omething crisp, incisive, analytic, with clear-cut type clean paper, and a handsome bachelor editor, who takes n the situation at a glance. The Swedey Leader's specialty is to wake up fogyism, and therein it is a success. Young

and aged America patronize the new-comer. While Senator Sessions is the pet candidate of our ven-erable Republican Daily Essains Journal, the Louise turns "People's Loren" mails out, holding him up before the nce as lecturers sometimes exhibit malformations and abortions in glass bottles, or experiment on mice in an air pump. It looks as if this cosmopolite lournal night yet drag us out of some of the provincial ruts in which we have so long been stalled. To borrow Stuart Mill's simile, if our grandmothers were Chinese shoes, Jamestown would probably wear them also; at least we think so.

It appears to have escaped Chautauqua's best Republi cans that constituencies are measured morally and socially by the character of their representative men elected to serve them in Albany and Washington. It is a great misfortune that a nomination here carries an elec-tion, and the deepest schemers usually crib the public offices in convention. It is only bush fighting at last. The natically.

For some years Jamestown's local spring elections have been fought over a single issue called local oution. Last spring the license advocates purposely stood aside, valled at the polls. Hars in hotels, saloons, and restau rants were of sed. The result is that beer in cases is retaied all ever town where it did not find its way before, youth that were refused at the bar now club and enjoy their beer in haviorts, cellars, and other hiding places rinkers keep their bottles at home; hotels are deprived of their best patrons, who come from the West and far West, and Western travellers usually enjoy their glass. We less these free-paying hotel patrons. Our splendid notels are boarding houses now. Farmers have no comtoon railying point in town, and merchants miss much of their trade. Those who ought to know insist that temperance, when put to vote again, will be defeated by two to one. Time will demonstrate the truth of this.

# What Troubles Mr. Blaine.

From the Hour The main trouble on Mr. Blaine's mind, however, just at this moment is Secretary Windom. While the Secretary of State and the Postmaster-General have been testuring at the White House, Mr. Windom has here that he has managed to make one or two "seven league" strides toward the succession. Mr. Windom would be in a very good position to offer himself as a compromise to the Sta wart faction in 1884 for he has taken good care to let them know, during the recent fight in New York, that his sympathies were really with Mr. Counting and his friends. It is notorious that he is ready to do all in his power to prevent the New York Justien House from being used as a political engine against the Stalwarts, and before the President received us wound, Secretary Windom gave out semi-officially that no discrimination would be made against Mr. Conk ling stricteds and supporters Mr. Windom's financia policy, deservedly or undeservedly, has won popularity for him, and it is a popularity that is likely to last him

# Will the Pope Leave Home!

A public meeting was held in Rome yesterday protest against the laws which guarantee his palaces the Pope. It was presided over by a men who had with state on awars in the Papai prisons. When the meet ng approximation the resolution, agents of the Government interfered and prevented its being read. The Charman

#### THE REPUBLICAN OUTLOOK.

Mr. Conkling's Chances of Going to the Repub-Hean Convention from Onelda County. ALBANY, Aug. 18 -I have been up to Utica to spend Sunday, and I talked with the friends and enemies of Roscoe Conkling on the chances of Mr. Conkling's election to the State Convention from Oneida County. And, first, let us have

his enemy's side of the case: " Mr. Conkling can't be elected from the First District of Opeida. No. sir. He can't carry one side of it. He is the last man that could be elected. He has seen fit to place himself in opposition to the Administration, and no man can do that and live here. If it were not for that, he might be elected; for he has friends in Oneids. There is no doubt of that; but his friends cant't save him now any more than they could in the Legislature. He also has enemies here, many men who have never taken any stock in his long career in the lower House of Congress, and who do not trust him now. These enemies are grown more numerous since the election of Lapham to the Senate. Still, they have always been numerous enough. In his quarrel with Mr. Roberts of the Herald he displayed his usual foolishness. It was an un-

necessary affair." " How did it originate?" "Well, you see, Roberts was a candidate for Congress in this district in 1874, and the Democrais nominated Conkling's partner, Scott Lord. and in consequence supported him, and he was elected. That made a bad feeling between

Roberts and Conkling." Then I sought a friend of the ex-Senator and asked what Mr. Conkling's chances of an elec-

"His chances are first rate, if he will accept," was the response. "There isn't a man in the county who can best Conkling or who dares to try it. He has a straight road to victory, if he

will take it." Well, won't he?" "I don't know," was the reply. "He was so disgusted at the outcome of the Senatorial fight that he made up his mind to have nothing further to do with polities. But if the Half Breeds

continue making the fight one against his friends, he may be compelled to take a hand. He is willing enough to retire, but not to be insuited. His friends will control the Convention, and naturally they want him in it." "Has he no opponents in Oneida County?" "Of course he has. One wing of the party has always hated him for being elected to Con-

gress in O. B. Matteson's place. And lately Ellis H. Roberts has hated him and done all be could to injure him." "What is the quarrel between Conkling and

Roberts ?" "There is no quarrel so far as Conkling is concerned. Mr. Roberts was elected to Congress in 1870, and made up with Blaine. Then he was reflected in 1872, and got a good place in committee. Then in 1874 he was once more renominated, and gave out that he was a greater man than Conkling, and asked no odds of him Then came certain exposures in regard to the back-pay steal and the endetship at West Point, and Roberts was beaten by more than a thousand majority. The next morning he came out in his paper and charged his defeat on Conkling and his friends. Ever since he has been labor ing under the delusion that he has a personal grievance against Mr. Conkling. And yet

"Will Roberts oppose him as a candidate for the Convention?" "Yes. He'll do what he can to beat him, but he has no influence."

Conkling voted for him in 1874."

"Who has any influence?" "Lewis Lawrence and Theodore Pomeroy and Dr. Walton, in the Republican party; all Conkling men."

#### AN ABLE MAN'S FALL.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18 .- Capt. Howgate's fall has let in light on forbidden things in connection with the public service in Washington. and exposed some things that could not be nakedly set forth. Still the curtain has been withdrawn but just a little. Until quite lately he was the disbursing officer of the Signal Service, and when Gen. Myer died he aspired to be his successor. Within the last two months a social scandal has led to his enforced resignation. The rightful Mrs. Howgate became possessed of the knowledge that there was another establishment. As few of these scandalous particulars as possib have been given, but en show, what THE SUN has repeatedly stated as one of the characteristics of the public service, that the mistresses of officers and others are borne on the rolls of departments, and that the wages of sin are paid out of the public Treasury, duly certified by heads of departments or other responsible officers of the Government. Howgate's is a comparatively insignificant

ease. The difference is, it has become known. He is a defaulter in a sum ranging between fifty and a hundred thousand dollars. It is already established that two women drew money directly which was charged to the Signal Service fund, for which they are not known to have rendered any service. One of them is the woman in the Howgate case; the other is sufficiently known to establish all that any decent man wants to know. It is not probable, however, that it will ever be known how many fallen women were supported in this way. No one doubts that the number is very considerable. If the heads of departments are ignorant of it, it is to their discredit. It is there as much as anywhere the crying shame is. The presumption is, it is a species of

knowledge no one wishes to be possessed of. Perhaps Capt. Howgate was subjected to less than the usual oversight. If this is not the fact. then there is a fault in the method of disbursing money that ought to be cured. Certain checks there are as to money. But what checks are there as to immorality and vice?

# Troubles of a Militiaman.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Considrable controversy was carried on in Tax Sets some time and ever the respective merits of militia of this and ther countries. The champions of our National Guard sainted as in glowing colors, showing, or attempting to ow, the advantages a person derives from member-Aftering others, swallowed is had.

Aftering others, swallowed is had.

All lound beauset I define set the walls of Ludlow at lound beauset I define set the walls of Ludlow at lound beauset I define set the entire of the first headers of the lound beauset in the lound of the had beauset in the lound with the control of the house with leave reak it was an do duly. Some time after and I was admirabled and nuteers because the arthur and I was admirabled and nuteers because the set. to be and appear before the angust court market, but after hearing investors fined us. A tow days for I was sendenced the Marshai wasket into the house for I was sendenced the Marshai wasket into the house of within the know "if yet cour to poly up. If yet and I, one on with me." So of neares in order to keep out the order to be possible the prison bars, I had to house in inducement to the law of it. S. X. Y. want to offer as an inducement to the law of the Young of the Young inen to join the rank sold file.

New York, Ang. 17.

Situative First.

#### Lord Rosebery to Office. Preside Land or Telegraph, Aug. 8.

The Queen has been pleased to approve the range of Mr Courter M. P. item the Bone tolke to be command only a set lake Socretary and the appointment of the Earl of E. setters to the Universe creatively re sellier.

1 Societary of State for the Home Department forcy way, it is inderected, oth mily represent in the House or Lords, and have entire others dely oursies. Lord Pathwave will therefore business a Lord Pathwave will therefore business accounted the will there are no the force of the secretary of St. Counter to ourse and the Lord Advocate as far as was pos-From the London David Mars, Aug. 9.

Are all a wiler to be a fine to a fine the effect of Fra 1 to the street of the street of the street of the street of the seministic form in London and to the grown frage of the seministic form in London and to the grownings.

#### A Wealthy Bachelor's Offer. James the Airest Southeath

# Opinions Change.

They hated theater Arthur ma-Although they minimated his. But now in their otherwise may Baye fully numetated bins, They sadly four to faled hum.

Kengur 18 to the History Traditionals be provinced a administration of the administration of the American Color of the Color of the West, for which the James Committee of the American Color of the American Color of the American Color of the Color of th

#### BUNBEAMS.

-A brother, aged 8s, of President Buchanan is living.

-Lahure's printing office, in France, has 800 tons of type and employs 500 workmen. - Rugbeians are organizing to commemo-

rate Dean Stanley, whose " Life of Arnold ! did so much - Louisville has a district known as Call-

forms, and rich in at least one product of that golden

-The Jewish population of Italy is not ver one in a thousand; but there are eight Jews in the Italian Parliament.

-Walt Whitman Is preparing a new and enlarged edition of his poems, and intends to supervise the printing of every nace.

-Alexander Burns, an able marine englneer, grandocphew of the poet, died lately in Lemanille,

-Lord Gainsborough, who died last week, became a Reman Catholic many years ago. He was father of Lady Blanche Murphy. -On Aug. 1 the Lady Godiva procession

was revived cafter many years lapse at Covenity, Eng-land, in the presence of nearly 20000 people. -It has been decided to sell the Great Eastern steamship by public auction early in October,

unless she is previously disposed of at private sale. -In all the mines in Great Britain there are, it is estimated, 378,151 persons employed, and the length of underground tunnelling in which they work is

-There is a weekly sale in Paris of toads, which are brought in casks filled with damp moss. O hundred good toads are worth from \$15 to \$17. These are bought for gardens. -Lemon water and barley water are now

to be seen on the tables of most great houses in England, while at the London clubs lately the run on the iced barley water was very great -During the first six months of this year

alifornia produced of gold \$9,418,378, of silver \$288,264. If this rate be continued for the rest of the year it would give the largest production since 1874. -Liberia has now a population of 1,500,000,

and the influence of the free negro republic is advancing inward and along the coast, carrying with it some Chris--Cardinal Manning is described as spare almost to emaciation, and bald as if shorn, his appear

ance severely monastic. His voice and manner, how--Hollyhocks and thistles are the whim of he moment for screen embroidery. The thistle panel is placed between two hollyhocks, the sober hoes of the ormer making a pretty contrast to the brighter colors of

the side panels. -Frank Walworth, who shot his father in New York some years ago, is now at Saratoga, where he has achieved a good deal of success as a tennis player.
It is said that he will shortly marry a beautiful young weiress, who has spent several summers at the Springs.
—Capt. Edward Trelawney, the biogra-

ober of Shelley and Byron, is still living in England, at the age of about ninety years. For fifty-six years he has carried in his body a musket ball which was fired at him roin behind, entering between the shoulders and lodging under the breast bone. -The negroes in one of the eastern counties of Georgia have been trying by the prayers of one of their number to raise an old negro, who has been buried

over a year, from the dead. They set a day for the resurrection and gathered at the grave, but after hours of waiting in the hot sun they went home disappointed. -One who was present at the recent Lords' debate on the Irish Land bill says that Lord Dunraves dealt the Government the unkindest cut of all, when he suggested that the greatest need of the bill was a clause

providing that properly qualified interpreters should be supplied at the public expense when the bill passes. -The British ship of war Doterel, which was slows up a short time ago, has been found to be broken in two. Only twoive whole bodies have been brought up from the wreck, two being those of officers and the renainder of sailors. Six large guns, a mitrailleuse, and some ammunition have been recovered. The behers ave been found intact

-A correspondent of the San Antonia Texas: Pres, who recently visited the Rev. W. H. H. Murray's Texas farm, says he has on his place half a dozen horses worth \$60,000. It has been generally beleved that orchard fruits will not thrive in Texas soil. but Mr. Murray has succeeded in raising apples, pears, and peaches in abundance.

-A Boston Lady Bountiful fell into costacles about the lovely saintlike expression of a boy of \$ who formed one of the poor children's excursion to Wal-den Fond, but her feelings sustained a cruel shock when 'his "thing of beauty" was heard to exclaim when sandwiches were dealt out: "How in h-I do these ladiet expect a feller to eat sandwiches without mustard?" -The Shetland wool trade owes its exist-

the novelist, about the most useful man Scotland pro-duced in the last century. He founded a "S-ciety for the Improvement of British Wool," and in one year collected 800 sheep of all sorts of breeds from different countries, to see which would best answer wied surposes -The Maysville (Ohio) Bulletin says that monument has lately been erected near that place by her sons to a lady named Savage. Her salter problems her marriage with an attractive man in her swa rank of

ence entirely to Eir John Sinclair (father of Catharine,

ife, and, bitterly resenting this, she married a colored ons. She and her bushand lie buried in a ricturesons. secluded spot, which she selected, on their farm -A St. Louis physician says that the gum exuded from the linden produces a most deadly police, known as "findoline." A cat ineculated with a needle dipped in "lindoline" died in eighteen seconds. The loctor thinks that a pin scratch toughed with it would kill a man in less than two minutes. It is an antidote for morphine poisoning, but must be very largely di-

uted. It is from the linden that most of our wooden oothpicks are made. -On the afternoon of the 1st inst. the Archbishop of Canterbury and family curertained in Lambeth Palace 900 of the poor of Lambeth. The guesta first met in St. Mary's parish church to hear an address by the Archbishop's chaptain. Among the congregation were 200 mothers, with babies in their same. Tea was provided in the library, which was filled three times wer. At 8 the Evening Hymn was sung, and the Arch-

stanop gave his blessing. -M. Ambroise Thomas, the composer, and director of the Paris Conservatoire, has appeared as a dress reformer. He issued the other day a sumptusty edict compelling all the young fady students under his charge to wear at the examinations white musingown with no other adornments than sell sastes and flower "in moderation" for the hair. This order was undered necessary by the extravagant ature in which some o the young ladies were wont to exhibit themselves.

-Ireland will have, if the reports are true, an excellent harvest this year. An anasonaly large area of the island is under cultivation, and the outlook has not been so inversible for good crops since 1872. The acres, and the harley there is fine, while the hay stop is the most abundant on record. Her is also a forgot trop in Ulster, and much of it will probably find its way across St. George's Channel, to supplement the failing of in the English production.

-When the learned mineralogist of the East visits the Western minute cannobe as known as the rock sharp, and the boys are agt to make uncertaint. The Virginia Gry Chronick extent a front in minutes and the visited Bodie recentive. His scattere for a consistent when that of a Carrisonan with a fact of the consistent of a will be since with a rank fact for the consistent of a will be since with a rank factor for the consistent with punisherous soles, red fronts, and send thing hear's to his which has been fine to be a which the

manner was one of learly expectancy. -Young ladies who dance themselves into a fewer in strange limites will do well to make the determined the fate of a young limit lady and an effect of the First seventh Fritish Regiment, who wasked out of with twee at a ball in Kingst wn, Irwand, the other serving language there was a baleons introduced it and were instantly killed. A similar accident happened to a large range Pennetather, at Thomast was the other same time. She walked out of a sciniow at Thomast was taken and he tharty feet to the ground, but, strangely, smile, escaped

without any sensons money. -A very curious circumstance was 50° ticed a few evenings are through as the art of Loven-worth, has attracted. Most as offers all as to be even in the art remaining those who are the rest of the hopper times of the variation of test major and said-ing some alarm among these who are easy of table. The phonomenon, however, is to no means at a in necessrooms, and newleckers was need to continued for about three bours and was the se-

general observation and remark. The first inclinated as softlenly as they made their appearance. -Mr. Victor Drummond, First Secretary, and at present Coarge of Affaires of the Both. Legions at Washington, who is reason to Missing 1 her York, is a relative of Lord Street state a 1 and 4 a former member of the great sample dim to a self-distance of Charing Cr. as London Francisco entired early in the last century, and necessaries of finances of the Southment of the State of the South State of the South State of the South State of the South State of the State of the South State of the South State of the State of the South State of the South State of the State of the South State of the State of death or agreement to their class of the class when the origin a to better do not wanted From Pol Mail & the Parliament to the all the Second Secon 414 4

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